

TITLE  
CABLE-PROCESSING DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5           The present invention relates to a cable-processing device with processing stations for processing a cable and having at least one swivel-arm as a feeder to feed the cable to the processing stations.

          Usually, the processing stations of a cable-processing machine are arranged in a circle. The greater the number of processing operations undertaken on the cable-ends,  
10 the greater the number of processing stations needed, and the greater the radius of the circle in which they are arranged. A greater radius of the circle makes cable-feeders with longer swivel-arms necessary. Long swivel-arms with cable-grippers arranged on their free ends have large masses. In addition, there is the mass of the gripper and of the gripper-drive arranged in the gripper.

15           A disadvantage of the known feeders is that with longer arms larger drives are needed. Larger drives in turn require a larger cable-processing machine overall.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

          The present invention concerns an apparatus that avoids the disadvantages of the  
20 above-described known device and creates a cable-feeder in which the ratio of the moved mass of the swivel-arm, including gripper, to the mass of the moved cable is low.

          The advantages achieved by the device according to the present invention are that with its mass reduced, the swivel-arm can be built longer. The lighter swivel-arm can be moved faster by the same drive. Furthermore, with the gripper-drive arranged outside the  
25 gripper, the mass of the gripper to be moved is substantially reduced. The gripper construction according to the present invention comprises a low-mass conversion of a linear force into two rotational movements with opposite and symmetrical paths. The minimum distance between the cable-axis and the lowest point of the gripper with the gripper-jaws open which is required when advancing the cable is provided by the gripper  
30 construction according to the present invention. Both gripper-jaws rotate around a concentric axis of rotation, the change in height for gripping cables of different diameter thereby being minimized.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above, as well as other advantages of the present invention, will become readily apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment when considered in the light of the accompanying drawings in  
5 which:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a cable-processing machine with two swivel-arms according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view showing details of the swivel-arms with gripper shown in Fig. 1;

10 Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view showing details of the swivel-arm linear drive shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view in partial cut-away of the gripper with gripper-drive shown in Fig. 2;

15 Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective view in partial cut-away of the gripper of Fig. 4 shown in a closed position;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 showing the gripper in an open position; and

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing an alternate embodiment of the gripper-drive in accordance with the present invention.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

20 Fig. 1 shows a cable-processing machine 1 with a cable-advancer executed as a belt-drive 2, the belt-drive 2 feeding an electrical cable 3 to a swivel-arm feeder having a first swivel-arm 4 with a first gripper 5. By means of first drives 6, the first swivel-arm 4 can be set into a swiveling motion symbolized by an arrow P1, and/or into a linear  
25 motion symbolized by an arrow P2. By means of cutting/stripping knives 7, downstream of the first swivel-arm 4, the cable 3 can be cut off and/or stripped of insulation.

Further, the cable-processing machine 1 has a second swivel-arm feeder having a second swivel-arm 8 with a second gripper 9. By means of second drives 12, the second swivel-arm 8 can be caused to move in a swiveling motion symbolized by an arrow P3  
30 and/or in a linear motion symbolized by an arrow P4. By means of the rotational motion P1 and the linear motion P2, the first swivel-arm 4 functions as a feeder serving leading cable-ends 3.1 to adjacent ones of processing stations 10 (for example, crimping presses

and/or seal mounters) arranged to the side of the longitudinal cable-axis. By means of the rotational motion **P3** and the linear motion **P4** imparted to it by the second drives **12**, the second swivel-arm **8** functions as a feeder serving trailing cable-ends **3.2** to adjacent ones of the processing stations **10** (for example, crimping presses and/or seal mounters) arranged to the side of the longitudinal cable-axis. After the leading cable-end **3.1** has been processed, the cable **3** is transported further by means of a transportation belt **11**. The second gripper **9** grasps the trailing cable-end **3.2**, after which a cable length **3.3** of the cable **3** is cut off, and the trailing cable-end **3.2** is stripped of insulation and fed to the adjacent processing stations **10**. After the trailing cable-end **3.2** has been processed, the cable length **3.3** goes into a tray **13**.

Fig. 2 shows details of the first swivel-arm **4** with the first gripper **5**. The construction of the second swivel-arm **8** with the second gripper **9** is identical to the construction of the first swivel-arm **4** with the first gripper **5**. The first drives **6** consist of a drive **6.1** for generating the swiveling motion **P1**, and of a drive **6.2** for generating the linear motion **P2**, of the swivel-arm **4**. The drive **6.1** has a drive-pinion **6.11** that is driven by a motor **6.10**, and a shaft-encoder **6.12** registering the motion of the pinion. By means of belts **6.13**, the rotational motion of the drive-pinion **6.11** is transferred to a belt-pulley **6.14** which is a component of a turntable **6.15** on which the drive **6.2** for the linear motion **P2** of the swivel-arm **4** is arranged. The first swivel-arm **4** is held rotatably about an axle **14.1** in a bracket **14**, with spring-force acting counterclockwise on the swivel-arm **4**. For the purpose of inserting the stripped end of the leading cable-end **3.1** into, for example, a crimp contact **15**, during the crimping operation a force **P5** exerted by a crimping press (not shown) on the gripper **5** acts against the spring-force, the swivel-arm **4** executing with the gripper **5** a rotating motion in a clockwise direction. The leading cable-end **3.1** is held by a first gripper-jaw **16** and a second gripper-jaw **17** of the gripper **5**. The jaws **16**, **17** are arranged rotatably about an axle **18** and are opened and closed by means of gears **19**.

Fig. 3 shows the drive **6.2** for the linear motion **P2** of the swivel-arm **4**. The swivel-arm **4** is guided by means of a linear guide **6.23** arranged on the turntable **6.15**, with a prism-shaped bearing **6.21** guiding a linear guide **14.3** of the swivel-arm **4**. A pinion **6.22** of the motor **6.10** arranged on the turntable **6.15** engages with a rack

arranged on the linear guide 14.3, the rotational motion of the pinion 6.22 being converted into the linear motion P2.

Fig. 4 shows the first swivel-arm 4 with first gripper 5 and a gripper-drive arranged on or in the swivel-arm 4, the gripper-drive consisting essentially of an actuator 20. Serving to transmit force to the gear 19 is a rod 21. The actuator 20 can be, for example, a pneumatic cylinder, which can be supplied with compressed air through a connection 20.1. The rod 21 can also be actuable by means of an electric actuator (not shown) substituted for the pneumatic actuator 20. The actuator 20 actuates the rod 21, made for example of aluminum, in the directions symbolized by a double-headed arrow 10 P6. At one end, the rod 21 is connected to the actuator 20 arranged on the swivel-arm 4, and at the other end, the rod 21 is connected to the gear 19 of the gripper 5 which is arranged in a housing 22. The rod 21 is surrounded by a tube 23 of the swivel-arm 4, which tube can be made for example of plastic.

Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 show the construction of the first gripper 5, Fig. 5 showing the 15 gripper 5 in a closed position and Fig. 6 showing the gripper 5 in an open position. The gear 19 consists of a bevel-gear 24 supported by means of an axle 24.1 in a bearing on the housing 22 and having a lever 25 (Fig. 6), on which an axle 26 is arranged. The rod 21 is connected in an articulated manner to the axle 26. The bevel-gear 24 engages with a bevel-gear 27 connected with a gripper-lever 28 of the first gripper-jaw 16 and with a 20 bevel-gear 29 connected with a gripper-lever 30 of the second gripper-jaw 17. Both gripper-levers 28, 30 are held in an articulated manner on the axle 18. The cable-center of the gripper 5 is therefore independent of the cable diameter and remains stationary.

By means of the gear 19, the linear motion P6 of the rod 21 is converted into two rotational movements with opposite, symmetrical paths, the actuator 20 pulling the rod 25 21 to close the gripper-jaws 16, 17 and hold the cable-end 3.1, and pushing the rod 21 to open the gripper jaws 16, 17 and release the cable-end 3.1.

In the exemplary embodiment shown, the gripper 5 is arranged at one end of the swivel-arm 4 and the actuator 20 is arranged at the other end of the swivel-arm 4. Depending on the actuator 20 (pneumatic, electric, etc.), and depending on the rod 21 30 (material, shape, dimensions, etc.), and taking into consideration the optimized total moved mass of the swivel-arm 4, the actuator as shown in Fig. 7 can also be arranged closer to the gripper 5. In Fig. 7, an actuator 20' is positioned between a first swivel-arm

first portion **4a**, extending from the bracket **14**, and a first swivel arm second portion **4b**, attached to the gripper **5**.

In accordance with the provisions of the patent statutes, the present invention has been described in what is considered to represent its preferred embodiment. However, it  
5 should be noted that the invention can be practiced otherwise than as specifically illustrated and described without departing from its spirit or scope.